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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/650,174	08/28/2003	J. Wallace Parce	100/06341	5968	
21569 CALIDED LIE	7590 12/12/2007 F SCIENCES INC		EXAMINER		
605 FAIRCHI	CALIPER LIFE SCIENCES, INC. 605 FAIRCHILD DRIVE			GROSS, CHRISTOPHER M	
MOUNTAIN '	VIEW, CA 94043-2234	234	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			1639		
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
			12/12/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary	10/650,174	PARCE ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
71. 11411 1110 0475 -4412	Christopher M. Gross	1639				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period was precided to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	J. lety filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 Oc	<u>ctober 2007</u> .					
2a)⊠ This action is FINAL . 2b)☐ This						
3) Since this application is in condition for allowar	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims						
4) ⊠ Claim(s) 1,3-21,23-27 and 29 is/are pending in 4a) Of the above claim(s) 24-26 is/are withdraw 5) □ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ⊠ Claim(s) 1,3-21,23,27,29 is/are rejected. 7) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	n from consideration.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) access applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct and the output of the second sheet are sheet as a second sheet and the second sheet are sheet as a second sheet and sheet are sheet as a second sheet as a second sheet are sheet as a second sheet are sheet as a second sheet as a sec	epted or b) objected to by the Eddrawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). lected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 						
Attachment(s)						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da					
Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:					

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DETAILED ACTION

Responsive to communications entered 10/1/2007. Claims 1,3-21,23-27,29 are pending. Claims 24-26 are withdrawn. Claims 1,3-21,23,27,29 are under consideration.

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Priority

Applicant's claim for the benefit of a prior-filed application under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) or under 35 U.S.C.121 is acknowledged. Applicant has not complied with one or more conditions for receiving the benefit of an earlier filing date under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) as follows:

The later-filed application must be an application for a patent for an invention which is also disclosed in the prior application (the parent or original nonprovisional application or provisional application); the disclosure of the invention in the prior application and in the later-filed application must be sufficient to comply with the requirements of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112. See Transco Prods., Inc. v. Performance Contracting, Inc., 38 F.3d 551, 32 USPQ2d 1077 (Fed. Cir. 1994) [taken from MPEP 201.01]

The instant application, filed 12/11/2002 is a DIV of 09/579,111 05/25/2000 (now PAT 6,649,358 which claims benefit of 60/155,259 06/01/1999 and claims benefit of 60/176,001 01/12/2000 and claims benefit of 60/176,093 01/14/2000 and claims benefit of 60/191,784 03/24/2000.

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Nevertheless, support for the limitation set forth in claim 1 related to detecting a detectable signal that indicates an initial concentration of at least one first component or set of first components prior to entry of the at least one first components or the set of first components into a first channel is not found in the earlier provisional applications. It is further noted that the provisional applications are drawn to methods and devices for detecting transporter activity as opposed to a method of detecting binding activity set forth as the presently claimed subject matter.

Therefore 5/25/2000 is the date for the purposes of prior art concerning claims 1,3-21,23-27,29.

Response to Arguments

Applicant argues, see p 7 (10/1/2007) that priority to all previous applications was granted in the Office Action mailed 11/30/2005. It is noted however, that upon further review, support for the limitations cited above - at minimum - could not be found in applications earlier than 09/579,111 filed 05/25/2000.

If Applicant feels otherwise applicant is required to point out (specified as to page and line) where the earlier application(s) provide support under 35 USC 112 first paragraph for each claimed element.

Withdrawn Objection(s) and/or Rejection(s)

The rejection of Claim 29 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which

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applicant regards as the invention is hereby withdrawn in view of applicant's amendments to the claims.

Maintained Claim Rejection(s) - 35 USC § 102

Claims 1,3,5,23,27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Weigl et al (1999 Science 283:346-347). 1,3-21,23,27,29

Response to Arguments

Applicant argues not all elements are taught.

Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but they are not deemed persuasive for the following reasons.

Specifically, applicant argues see p 8-9 (10/1/2007) Weigl et al do not teach "detecting a detectable signal that indicates a final concentration of at least one first component or set of first components that remains unbound after exiting from the first channel, thereby detecting binding activity," as set forth as the last listed step of claim 1. Applicant further contrasts figure 6 of the present application, showing detector element 606 positioned in a secondary channel which detects <u>unbound</u> indicator, as opposed to figure 1 of Weigl et al which shows <u>bound</u> indicator detected in the primary (first) channel.

It is the Examiner's position, however that Weigl et al implicitly teach detecting a detectable signal that indicates a final concentration because the unbound species and bound species are related through a stoichiometric relationship: Total Indicator = Bound Indicator + Unbound Indicator, or rearranged Unbound Indicator = Total Indicator - Bound Indicator. And, as mentioned in the last Office Action on p 9, line 3 Weigl et al

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measure Total fluorescence at 0 g/ ml human serum albumin (HSA). Using said relationship, "[the amount which] remains unbound after exiting from the first channel" may be detected. Furthermore, it is Examiner's position that *all* indicator ultimately exits the primary channel, whether into a secondary channel or otherwise.

On the other hand, Applicant also argues, see p 9 (10/1/2007) that the detection according to Weigl et al occurs within the primary channel rather than occurring downstream, in a detector located after a branch point (i.e. in a secondary channel).

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., detection of unbound indicator occurring beyond the first channel) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Claims 1,3,7-15,20-21,23,27,29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Kamholz et al (1999 Anal Chem 71:5340-5347) as evidenced by Mastro et al (1984 PNAS 81:3414-3418).

Applicant argues not all elements are taught.

Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but they are not deemed persuasive for the following reasons.

Specifically, applicant argues see p 10 (10/1/2007) Kamholz et al do not teach "detecting a detectable signal that indicates a final concentration of at least one first

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component or set of first components that remains unbound after exiting from the first channel, thereby detecting binding activity," as set forth as the last listed step of claim 1.

It is the Examiner's position, however that Kamholz et al implicitly teach detecting a detectable signal *that indicates a final concentration* because the unbound species and bound species are related through the stoichiometric relationship: Total Indicator = Bound Indicator + Unbound Indicator, or rearranged Unbound Indicator = Total Indicator - Bound Indicator. And, as mentioned in the last Office Action on p 11, line 5 Kamholz et al measure Total fluorescence at 0 g/ ml human serum albumin (HSA). Using said relationship, "[the amount which] remains unbound after exiting from the first channel" may be detected. Furthermore, it is Examiner's position that *all* indicator ultimately exits the primary channel, whether into a secondary channel or otherwise.

On the other hand, Applicant also argues, see p 10 paragraph 5 (10/1/2007) that the detection according to Kamholz et al occurs within primary channel rather than occurring downstream, located after a branch point in a secondary channel..

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., detection of unbound indicator occurring beyond the first channel) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

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Claims 1,3-21,23,27,29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over either of **Weigl et al** (1999 Science 283:346-347) **or Kamholz et al** (1999 Anal Chem 71:5340-5347) as evidenced by Mastro et al (1984 PNAS 81:3414-3418), each taken separately in view of **Suzuki et al** (1999 JBC 274:31131-31134).

Response to Arguments

Applicant does not offer further arguments regarding the above obviousness rejections beyond what was set forth with regard to the 35 U.S.C. § 102 rejection. To the extent that Applicant is merely repeating their previous argument, the Examiner contends that those issues were adequately addressed in the above sections, which are incorporated in their entireties herein by reference.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christopher M. Gross whose telephone number is (571)272-4446. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, J. Douglas Schultz can be reached on 571 272-0763. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Christopher M Gross Examiner Art Unit 1639

Christopher M. Gross, Ph.D.

MARK L. SHIBUYA PRIMARY EXAMINER

Mark Tu M